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A Great Commercial Anniversary.

To-day and to-morrow Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the St. Mary's ship canal. Michigan has appropriated \$15,000 for the festivities, the United States contribute \$10,000 and the Lake steamship men have raised as much more. There will be feasting and fireworks and much talk, and the Federal Government, various State Governments and the Canadian Government will be represented.

This canal, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, and thus escaping the falls in St. Mary's River or Strait, the outlet of the latter, was begun in 1853 and completed in 1855. Michigan managed it until 1881, when it was handed over to the Federal Government, which built in 1881 the so called Weitzel lock, 515 feet by 80, with a depth of 16 feet, at a cost of some \$2,300,000; and in 1886 constructed for \$3,000,000 the Poe lock, 800 by 100 by 21. Finally, in 1895, the Canadians began to run a canal, with a lock 1,000 by 80. The three locks take all the traffic that comes along, without money and without price.

The United States got good value for the sums they have spent on St. Mary's Canal. It is an economic necessity, not a branch of politics and channel of graft. In 1840, twenty years or so after LEWIS C: 88, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, got possession of the Sault Sainte Marie lands by treaty with the Indians, the commerce of Lake Superior consisted of a Cleveland fishing schooner, dragged around the falls, and of the American Fur Company's brig John Jacob Astor.

In 1904 there passed through the canal more than 16,000 vessels, carrying more than \$1,000,000 tons of freight, of an estimated value of \$340,000,000. Also 38,000 passengers. The iron, the grain, the copper, a mighty commerce from the western harbors of Lake Superior is carried through this canal, to which also is due the opening of the resources of upper Michigan.

A great waterway and most useful. the celebration whereof is well worth celebration.

Does Russia Mean Business?

At the time of the interview between NICHOLAS II. and WILLIAM II. on the latter's yacht, we suggested that the purport of the advice tendered by the German Emperor would be quickly dis- Jewess to a Christian. or his representatives. We also expressed the opinion that if the counsel given was tinctured by the personal bitterly to the fact that, "according interests of the counsellor it would aim to persuade Russia to insist upon remaining a Pacific Power, and thus divert her from seeking access to the Persian Gulf. Since his return from the interview, the Czar has taken occasion to indicate the kind of peace that he will sign, and M. WITTE, who had ample opportunity of learning the latest revised intentions of his vacillating master, has informed by wireless telegraphy a London newspaper that he goes to Portsmouth with no sanguine expectations of success in his mission.

According to a despatch from St. Petersburg which we printed on July Si, the censor has permitted the publication of the reply made by the Czar to a petition just received from the clergy of a district in the Orenburg Government. To the prayer that dishonorable terms of peace might not be ccepted, the sovereign's response was: "The Russian people may rely upon me. Never will I conclude a shameful peace or one unworthy of great Russia." The following questions at once arise: What kind of terms would be "shameful" under the circumstances? What would be "unworthy" of a country whose military and naval "greatness," if tested by the events of the last eighteen months, is by no means awe inspiring? Would it be possible for the acceptance

of any terms that Japan is likely to propose, to discredit Russia more than she is already discredited by the conduct for which the Czar himself, his kinsmen and his Ministers were responsible, and which provoked the present contest? A frank recognition of accomplished facts and a meek submission to the consequences of folly would disgrace Russia and her sovereign less than they are already disgraced by the duplicity and perfidy which evaded a written promise to evacuate Manchuria; by the greed which encouraged palace favorites to ravage the timber forests of Corea; or by the arrogance and insolence with which the respectful protests of Japan were repelled. The talk about shame strikes one as belated on the lips of NICHOLAS II. He should have thought about the honor of his people and his dynasty before he drove the Japanese

se war in self-defense. The pledge to make no peace "unworthy of great Russia" sounds magniloquent, but proves on inspection to be as hollow as a drum. Since the Japanese probed it the pretended "greatness" of Russia has collapsed. During the last shteen months the Czar has suffered at the hands of a foe whom he affected to despise a series of defeats by sea d land unrelieved by a single victory. History affords no other spectacle of war into which one of the combatants

has entered with so much bounce and swagger and from which he has emerged so abject and besmirched. But yesterday the Russian sovereign might have been said to hold the world at bay; now, temporarily, at all events, he has sunk so low that not even the Turk will do him reverence. Inasmuch as, for the moment at least, the "greatness" of Russia is invisible to the naked eye, and as, for her, eighteen months of war have recorded an unbroken tale of humiliation and reproach, it is hard to see what terms of peace should be repudiated as

"unworthy."

M. WITTE, in the interview published in the London Telegraph, is somewhat more explicit than his master. He asserts that the "tide of Russian reverses appears to be turning back," and adds that in the negotiations at Portsmouth he will decline to entertain any demands "based on expected military success in the future." We are at a loss to conceive what proofs of a turning of the tide the Russian plenipotentiary professes himself able to discern. Not a single transient success has been reported on the part of the army under Gen. LINIEVI.CH, nor has a single raid been attributed to the Russian cruisers that have found a refuge at Vladivostok. Since the belligerents agreed upon a peace conference Japan has conquered the island of Sakhalin; has disembarked troops at the mouth of the Amur, evidently with a design of sending an expedition up that river; she has blockaded Vladivostok; has landed soldiers to the north of that naval fortress, and is on the eve of investing it with an army moving northward from Corea. Apparently, far from turning, the tide is still short of the flood. While such for Russia is the dismal aspect of things in the Far East, nobody knows so well as M. WITTE the hopeless plight of her treasury, and her financial impotence to continue the war. He learned in Paris what he might have learned in Berlin, and what he may be sure would be confirmed in London and New York, that while all the money needed to effect a peace will be forthcoming. Russia could not secure a penny for the further prosecution of a senseless war except

on ruinous and disgraceful terms. As for the claim of M. WITTE that he cannot be expected to recognize demands based on expected military successes in the future, this plainly is inconsistent with Russia's known wish for an armistice. What THIERS and JULES FAVRE had to recognize when they discussed peace with BISMARCK was the indisputable fact that unless they quickly came to terms every square foot of French soil would be trodden under a German heel. If M. WITTE adheres to his intractable attitude he will simply force the Tokio Government to refuse a truce, and to order Marshal OYAMA to advance upon Gen. LINIE-VITCH and convert a confidently expected into an accomplished victory.

Does Not This Look Very Much Like Bigotry?

It would be remarkable, if there can be anything remarkable in the manifestations of human inconsistency, that Jews who are crying out against social discriminations against their race by of his multilateral service to his coun-Christians are now finding fault with try and mankind. Speaking of what certain Jews because they accepted we conceive to be his habitual temper, invitations to a recent wedding of a his attitude toward his fellow men and

The Hebrew Standard, under the he ing "The Climax-Apostasy," prints a letter from an East Side Jew who refers to press despatches, Dr. BLAUSTEIN, superintendent of the Educational Alliance, a Jewish institution, and the Rev. L. B. MICHELSON, in charge of antimissionary schools, were present at the wedding." Another correspondent calls on Jews, "for the future welfare of our race," "not to forget the names of the prominent men of the Ghetto who attended this most unusual function." That is, he would have Jews put

a stigma on them. Another ground of bitter complaint by correspondents of that paper is that Jewish children are included in parties taken by humane Christians to get a few weeks of country air in seaside and mountain homes. Moreover, Mr. ALBERT LUCAS, secretary of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, attacks with some violence the "settlements" on the East Side and in Brooklyn because they are of Christian foundation. For example, he quotes from the report of a "young women's settlement" in Brooklyn this paragraph as a flagrant example of "an appeal to the anti-Jewish sentiment so rampant among illiberal Christians":

"One Jewish mother said, "When the children ery, I say, "Run on up to that Willoughby House they make you so happy up there, and I know they won't do you no harm." Fathers have come to investigate because their boys have told of the club. Mothers have come saying, 'She told me for myself."

What is there so flagitious in that? We infer from the letter of Mr. Lucas that it is merely that this club has for its announced aim "to make a larger, truer life possible for 'our people' and to have every club and class carried on in the

love of CHRIST." In this country of religious freedom shall anybody be debarred from incul- rowing, golf, hockey and lacrosse, gun cating the precepts of religion and from practising its charity?

In the Ghetto there is much poverty. and the opportunity there for the relief of suffering and for sending a ray of sunshine into the lives of children cooped up in dingy tenements would seem to be large enough for good men and women, both Jewish and Christian.

There seems to be room for Christian efforts of the sort due to Jewish neglect. A Jew writes to the Hebrew Standard that he has long "agitated for the establishment of Jewish settlements as a good standing. The general college rule counter influence to the Christian missions," but with little or no result. "Over and over again has Mr. Lucas made appeals through the press for assistance in his work, but no response has been

received from the East Side": " It seems to me that the business lastingt has se impregnated the young men and women of the East Side that unless they get their money's worth

joining any movement, and decline to offer any contributions toward any fund unless it brings them personal amusement and gratification. It is a terrible thing that this state of affairs should exist."

Why, then, should Jews complain that Christians step in to do what they themselves refuse to do?

Moreover, is this "Christian prosely tism" so bitterly inveighed against by the correspondents of that paper accomplishing a tenth part as much in withdrawing Jews from their religious traditions as is effected by the growth of a spirit of religious skepticism among the young Jews of the Chetto, in spite of their rigidly orthodox training? Dr. ISIDOR SINGER has written to us frequently of this transformation and has pointed out its portentousness. Perhaps it explains the inability of Mr. Lucas to stir up the Ghetto Jews to contribute money to preserve their ancestral faith in that crowded district.

A striking example of the inconsistency of which we have spoken is furnished in a letter in the same paper which pleads "for good fellowship" between Jews and Christians in the Catskills. 'Jew and Gentile," it argues, "can worship together in the same mountain cathedral and worship the same Lord, who is the Maker of us all."

The true way for Jews who resent Christian efforts in the Ghetto is to make those unnecessary. Let them do the good works themselves so thoroughly that there will be no suffering left to relieve. There is no monopoly of charity and good deeds. The field is open for every benevolent soul, Jew or Christian There is no race or religious distinction

in desirable goodness. Intelligent and broadminded Jews cannot look with favor on such a disposition as these correspondents display to force on public attention a phase of the Semitic question provocative of so much ill feeling. Let Christians and Jews rather vie with each other in exemplifying the beneficial effects of religion on their conduct and characters. If they live up to their religion they will both be vastly better than they are. Jews, no less than Christians, must accept the truth of the saying of JESUS, Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Was Franklin a Heathen?

A certain surprise, mingled with a suspicion of praiseworthy resentment. born of admiration for one of the greatest of Americans, breathes from this letter:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would not the dignity of your editorial on BENJAMIN FRANE-LIN in to-day's paper have been better sustained, the effect and influence upon your readers improved and the truth more accurately presented if the word 'heathen' had been omitted and the word 'gentleman 'substituted?

" What is the justification for the use of the former word, and would you employ it if writing the " NEW YORK, July 21."

There are plenty of gentlemen in the world, but there has been but one BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Any phrase, almost any series of comprehensive phrases will give but a partial view of his manyfaceted activities and achievements, the scheme of things, we called him "the tranquil and genial heathen." a charac terization which was repeated and amended in our description of him as an antique—and also a characteristic eighteenth century philosopher." This picture of him may be incorrect, but it

is as we meant to make it. Has "heathen" a disreputable connotation in the mind of our "Friend"? He is to see in the word no image of the incult man of the "heath," the rude "pagan" of the back districts. EPICTETUS, MAR-CUS AURELIUS, SOCRATES, PLATO-it increase and England's decrease of 150,000 would take a week to make a catalogue of "heathen" not to be sneezed at by the most virtuous or celebrated moderns FRANKLIN had a kind of homely gnomic wisdom, prudent counsel and philosophy. tolerance, that remind us of certain heathen his predecessors. And his style is plain Attic. Were it worth while, we could compare him reasonably with divers heathen, with HESIOD, minus the poetry; with LYCURGUS, SOLON, the Seven Sages. In his private life, at one time and another, and perhaps generally, he may be said to have been

one of the drove of EPICURUS. Finally, in a strict theological sense at least according to the theologies of his time, he can hardly be described as a "Christian." Nowadays he is called 'a liberal Christian." To our mind he was essentially in his habit of life and thought an antique philosopher; also a philosophe, and a very lovable and useful "heathen."

Study and Sport in Our Colleges.

The Harvard rank list for the academic year of 1904-5 contains the names of a large number of undergraduates who are prominent representatives of the university on the athletic field, yet who have won high standing and honors in their studies. The leading branches of intercollegiate sport are represented in the list-track, football, baseball and club and tennis ranking in the order in

which they are here mentioned. If like statistics of the students in all our colleges who are in athletics should be obtained, probably the result would not make a different showing.

The rule prohibiting "dropped" or conditioned students from representing the college on any of its teams is a salutary corrective of the "loafing" tendency which in the non-athletic undergraduate is checked only by his seal for study and his independent desire to maintain a is that a student may remain with his class if he is not conditioned in more than half of his last term's work, while a single condition is sufficient to debar him from the university teams.

Undoubtedly the seeker for pure scholarship in our universities must go to the post-graduate and professional schools to find it. The undergraduate

than of getting a full and enjoyable experienes.

In the life of the university the student who maintains a good average standing in his class work "makes the team" and is liked and respected by his fellowsthe one who maintains the fairest balance between work and play-that man it is who most truly represents the spirit of

the American university.

The American college athlete is so fine and hearty a fellow that his sport should be strictly regulated and kept clean by the college authorities.

According to an Englishman who writes from Berlin in the London Times, the "Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office" is waging a systematic campaign "all over the world" for the purpose of creating prejudice against England, and "in no country is Germany trying with greater persistency to poison the wells of public pinion against England than in the United States." As an instance of this poisoning he quotes an interview with Prof. SCHLIB MANN which was telegraphed to a Chicago paper. The German professor said, for example: "We want America not to be misled by the self-righteous British press, but to remain clear on this point—that the danger of a Franco-German war is centered to a far greater degree in London than in either Paris or Berlin." On the strength of this the London Speciator warns us to beware of the German campaign of mischief. It is an unnecessary warning, however. The Chicago paper's interview with Prof. Schliemann is only an illustration of the "nose for news" in that bustling town. The German population of Chicago is large. So also is the German population of this country generally large, and naturally its sympathy is with Germany.

The Transvaal appears to be just now the black sheep of the British South African colonial family, a family which is far from a happy one on many accounts. Natal in particular is kicking vigorously against the exclusiveness of the policy of the Transvaal administration, which favors the foreign port of Delagoa Bay to the prejudice of Natal's port of Durban. Natal, unlike Cape Colony, allowed the Chinese coolies for the Rand mines to land and pass through its territory, and in return the Rand mine owners import all the supplies for their coolie compounds through the Portuguese port. The Natal Witness goes so far as to say that the Transvaal ways and methods are smothering the British instinct of fair play and sense of patriotism, and that there is less friendliness shown by the Transvaal to the rest of South Africa now than when it was under the Boers. The commercial depression throughout South Africa, it says, has not been lightened by a hair's weight, for all the Chinese that have been imported; and it calls on the Natal Government to assert its independence of Transvaal favors and demand its just rights in regard to commercial and railway matters. The difficulties that have arisen it would rather have settled amicably on the spot and not referred to the Imperial Government.

Our Exports of Steel Rails. United States Consul H. W. Harris of Mannheim, Germany, reports through the Bureau of Manufactures the Deutsche Bergserke Zeitung as saying, in a recent num ber, that "the vast concentration in the manufacture of American steel rails has rendered the United States able to enter into the sharpest competition with England and Germany in the export of rails." In support of that statement the German paper points out that "prior to 1890 the American sport of rails never amounted to more than 8,000 tons in any one year; that, in fact, the United States was a large importer of rails, For example, in 1881 the import was 290,000 tons; in 1882, 118,000 tons; in 1887, 77,000 tons; in 1888, 127,000 tons. Beginning with 1890 the United States appeared as a factor in The German paper then gives this table showing the rails exported by England, Germany and the United States in the last fifteen years, quoting the totals for the five

three year periods: England, Germany, T. A. 1898-1900.......445.000 180,000 That is, our increase has been seventeenfold in fifteen years to Germany's onefold

The German paper attributes to our "contin uous protective policy" our ability "to manu-facture rails much cheaper than the English who were formerly the rail makers of the world."

The record years in the export of rails during the last ten years were: England, in 1903 with 604,000 tons; Germany, in 1908 with 879,000 tons; the United States, in 1904 with 375,000 tons. In 1905, fiscal year, 409,429 tons are recorded by our Bureau of Statistics. As to comparative production the German

The article accordingly closes with the declaration that "the United States produces more steel rails than Germany and England combined; and American steel rail manufacture is to-day so powerful that, except for some extraordinary circumstances, it is able to supply the home demand and also to furnish a fair quantity for export. The present capacity of steel rail manufacture in the United States is estimated at from 8,250,000 to 3,500,000 tons."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: I desire to add a very expressive word to your loggers' vocabulary. While on a visit to Minnesota I understook to out down a tree. I cut a shallow ring around the tree and was following it around, working it deeper, when a lumberman said: "That isn't tree cutting: it's 'beavering.' "

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. WEST SIDER.

The logging dictionary defines a "beaver" as a "swamper," that is one who "swampe," lears the ground of underbrush, fallen trees and other obstructions."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: A friend of mine stated that a whale 600 yards long had been seen yesterday from one of the excursion fishing boats. I observed, "That's a whopper." Come to think of it, what and why is a "whopper"?

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. WILLIAM BYRNES.

Something that waps, whaps, whops, beats the truth, gives it a heavy blow, "knocks"

The New Joke Book.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Would you please be kind enough to inform me where I could obtain a joke book containing the latest witty metropolitan stories? I am considered a good story teller, and would like to get in a fresh supply of new stories. Can get plenty of them around this section, but they contain stories that have been told for the last six years. CONSTANT READER. HARTFORD, Aug. 1.

From the London Speciator.

It seems impossible for the cleverest American ovellets to draw a recognisable Englishman. First Horse-What's the besting? Second Horse-Well, I'll back Jones to walk seme in two days, and Smith in a day and a half.

The Englishman of the American Novel

The St. Barthelemew Massacre and Eng-

lish Persecution. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "M. E. of Montrose, Pa., in a letter to THE SUN of Sunday, July 30, advanced propositions which are at variance with the testimony of history. The refutation of all the inaccuracies of this letter would take up too much valuable space, but two statements which are glaringly false should not be permitted to pass without contradiction.
One is that "the Church incited civil was

in France, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew."
The other declares that "there is no instance in history where the Church was persecuted by a Christian nation when she confined herself to the legitimate and proper business of

As to the St. Bartholomew massacre, imthe Church had no part in it. In the whole affair the Church was conspicuous by its absence. History affords abundant proof that the massacre was not impelled by re-ligious animosity, but by State policy. Charles IX. and his mother, Catherine de Medicis, the instigator of the plot, had no zeal for the Catholic faith nor any aversion for the Protestant religion, except inasmuch as it threatened the throne. The papal Nuncio, who was in Paris at the time of the plot, was, according to Sismondi, a Protestant historian, purposely kept in ignorance of it; and Ranke, another Protestant writer, attests that Charles and Catherine left Paris suddenly to avoid the displeasure of the Nuncio.

The massacre occurred on Aug. 24, 1572. On Aug. 26 Charles IX. openly declared in Parliament that "the deed had been done by his express orders, to head off a conspiracy of the fuguenots against himself, the royal house, the Kingdom." Admiral Coligny was the head of

press orders, to head off a conspiracy of the Huguenots against himself, theroval house, the King of Navarreand the noblest subjects of his King dom." Admiral Coligny was the head of the Huguenot party. His journal, which was placed before the royal council and Parliament, and other papers belonging to him revealed projects which would have merited capital punishment in any country. Charles IX. wrote to his ambassador, Schomberg, in Germany: "Coligny had more power than I had, and was better obeyed by those of the new religion than I was. He had arrogated so much power to himself that I could not call myself a king, but merely a ruler of part of my dominions. I could not tolerate him any longer, and I determined to give rein to a justice which was indeed extraordinary, and other than I would have wished, but which was necessary." (Villeroy, Volume IV., Letter to Schomberg, Sept. 13, 1572.)

In the same letter to Schomberg Charles states that: "Coligny recently ordered the new religionists to meet me in arms near Fontainebleau, where I was to be on the 3d of August, Since it has pleased foot to deliver me from him, I may well thank Him for the just punishment he has indiced on the Admiral and his accomplices."

The motive which impelled the massacre is revealed by the Calvinists themselves in their own historic coreligious textbook, their martyrology. The author attests that their own historic coreligious textbook, their martyrology. The author attests that their own historic coreligious revelos in their joy of success, showed the corpses of their victims, saying: "These are they who would have killed the King." And "the courtiers laughed, saying that at length the war was ended and they could live in peace."

More testimony can be afforded from Protestant sources to prove that the St. Bartholomene meals, often listened to Calvinist sermons, and would, according to Cantu, declare herself a Protestant had such a course been favorable to her ambition for power.

The attance in history where the Church in England a

the scaffold, their property was confiscated and their civil qualifications denied.

The Dictator, Oliver Cromwell, with an organized army of 20,000 fanatical Puritans overran Ireland, spreading devastation and ruin on all sides, in the name of religion. He thanked God for being the instrument for the advancement of Christianity, and he advanced Christianity by slaughtering thousands of frish Catholics, whom he murdered for hatred of their religion and their steadfast adherence to its principles.

Mr. Goldwin Smith and "M. E." talk about the Church crushing freedom of incuiry. Let them review the history of England during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and they will find abundant evidence to prove that the laws of England crushed freedom of incuiry by the use of the rack, the sword and the gibbet and by cruel discualifications that made it harder to live for the faith than to die for it.

DANBURY, Conn., July 31.

The Matter of Tips.

The matter of the Sun—Sir: In accordance with the letter of "Clubman" on tips in to-day's Sun, please permit me to say that the system in vogue here is an absurdity. In France and nearly all over Europe the amount to give is graded, e.g., two cents to bar waiters, three to barbers, four to restaurant waiters and five to cab drivers. To "give according to your means" is an inco-herent proposition, for what per cent, is that? If a man worth \$10,000 gives 10 cents, what tip should

a millionaire give?

In my opinion the first tip ever given was a gift.

After a while the waiters, by their extra care of the portions chosen, made it a bribe. In France it is ntially an idealistic salary, and has often been essentially an insult. The tip comes from the abbrevia-tion t. l. p., meaning "to insure promptitude," and in England is generally given in advance. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that those who advocate tips would consider themselves mor-

tally insulted to be offered one. Certainly we cannot cut the generous hand, but it would be better to cut it than to force it.

NEW YORK, July \$1.

L. M. YOUNG, M. D.

Kentucky Water and Kentucky Whisky.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Please say to your thirsting "Inquirer" as to whether 400 square miles of water in 40.400 square miles of Kentucky miles of water in successful and the of relatively insist too much: Sure it is; a drop would be too much. Take your Kentucky straight, my boy—take it straight. Sure cure for wrinkles of face, brain or soul. But—oh, virgin Kentucky, honeyed power!—defiled by even a molecule of aqua vites means poverty—poverty of accomplishment, of selectment of appreciation. enjoyment, of appreciation.

Don't toes highballs with the cheap whisky crowd—tender throats. Take it straight. Get stuff you can take straight. Hurrah for old, moon-ahined Kentucki Hurrah for 40,400 moonlit. sunbathed square miles of it BROOKLYN, July 81. es of it. D. LERIUM TREMAINS.

Die He May, Smoke He Must. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is tobacco heart"? What are the symptoms, cause and cure; and if not cured, what happens? I want to know whether I am a victim of that malady or of a conspiracy between my wife and family physician to make me think I am. I have no faith in their judgment or the judgment of any woman or doctor so far as tobacco is concerned. I may be about to shuffle off; but why not, if I

Happy Hundred. Argus was boasting of his hundred eyes.
"Think," he cried, "the number of pretty girls
I can have in them." Herewith he promptly hiked to the seashore.

So proud is a man who has risen, So great is the praise it compels, He mounts but a step on the ladder. His cranium instantly swells. This fact has obtained recognition-

The angels must surely expect The rise to celestial regions Will have the familiar effect. For note that the heavenly headgear is planned with the greatest of care.

An Argument That Sparing the Red

Spotts the Child. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; We read in the papers almost daily of boys and girls going astray. A boy runs from home and is found by his father in the potter's field; parents ask Magistrates to commit their offspring as incorrigible; a young fellow from a good family arrested for ordering a \$26 dinner with only a pawn ticket in his possession.

a rebuke to the brother who begged for him, saying, "Justice would be a better friend by severe punishment to this degenerate of

What does all this show, if not that parents by indulgence sow the "dragon's teeth" to reap destruction? Making allowance for vice due to heredity, children can be swayed to good or evil "as clay in the hands of the

There has been much comment on a landlord who put a tax on children, and we know how many owners will not have children in their tehements. No one will think that children are hated, for there is nothing so sweet as the laugh of childhood. But the owner dreads them because the parents have never taught the children to fear God or respect their elders. This license under the excuse "children will be children" breeds n young minds a contempt of control and a lowering of the moral sense. An account is published of a man who had his mother arrested. Such a thing is horrify-

sympathizers how evil will befall her son, think that she is now reaping the whirlwind? She tells how she danced "with the Prince, and wore Worth dresses"; but did she instil into her son the beauties of morality? Did

she curb him, or lead him upward by pains and example? If so, then we must throw away the Bible that promises:
"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it. At one of the hospitals a woman brought to me a boy, one of hosts of similar cases. With deceit she was debauching his young mind. I said to her, "One of these days the

boy will pay you for not setting a truthful

mind. I said to her, "One of these days the boy will pay you for not setting a truthful example."

The woman stared at me as if she could not make it out, but the child, who heard all, at once allowed me to handle him, showing the good in children if honestly used.

One day this boy may stand in court for beating the old woman, but were I the Judge I would send the man to jail, and the wretched woman as well.

Children can be trained easier than cats and dogs, which are made to understand the rights of human beings in sanitary observances. Landlords and tenants dread children because the parents do not give them as much care as brutes receive.

The screaming children that care nothing for the nerves of the old or the feelings of the sick become the corner loafers. Their hoarse voices not stilled in respect to the passers by, the girls with cheeks like flowers parade the streets at night, with bold eyes looking at men more modes than themselves.

I was talking to a clergyman in a post office in a Western town where women vote. There were seen young boys hustling their elders, young girls in short dresses pressing against men, laughing loudly like the "woman of Babylon" and saying "Scuse me."

I said to the reverend gentleman as we stood by the wall watching all this: "Why do not you preach against this?" Said he, "I don't dare. It is the evil of the age."

There are people so presumptuous as to place their wisdom against the law made

There are people so presumptuous as to place their wisdom against the law made thousands of years ago: "He that spareth his rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes." These moral weaklings declare it brutal to strike a child, and have abolished the rod in the public schools.

and have abolished the rod in the public schools.

Physical punishment is beneficent. It teaches, and fixes memory where volumes of counsel are failures. No one ever heard of a man condemping his father for sending him to cut a switch. The woman is yet to be found to call her mother brutal who used a slipper to keep her off the street or to make her learn housework. But we hear of the man at the gallows that bit off his silly mother's ear for bringing him there. man at the gallows that bit off his silly mother's ear for bringing him there.

The Lord burns up a city to teach us to mend our building laws. A naval vessel sinks with a hundred victims to impress that ships should not have rotten boilers. Sparing the rod sends the boys to the chair and the girls to the potter's field.

Are we wiser than God, who sent us the "law and the prophets" but does not "sneare the rod"?

BROOKLYN, July 31.

"A Churl Upon a Gentleman." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A recent correspondent of THE SUN puts this query: "Which of Thackeray's characters was it who objected to taking ale after claret on the ground that he would not put a churl above a gentleman?"

Another correspondent, "Pendennis." "though

the expression.

Perhaps "D." and "the amiable snob" who signs himself "Pendennis" may be interested to learn that the phrase in question may be found in that one of Mr. Thackeray's lectures on "The English Humorists" devoted to Dick Steele. It occurs in

a description of a dinner of persons of fast London early in the eighteenth century. "The great tankard was passed from hand to hand "The great tankard was passed from name to hand and mouth to mouth, but when pressed by the noble host upon the gallant Tom Neverout, he said: 'No, faith, my lord; I like your wine and won't put a churl upon a gentleman. Your honor's claret is good enough for me."

In the "Biographical Edition" this may be found, where VILL passes has and it is description of the said of the

volume VII., page 516, and in it a description of a dinner in which ale and wine were served with in-BROOKLYN, July St. discrimination and soup was the f a prolonged feast.

The Greatest Campmeeting Ground.

From the Four-Track Name.

The Methodist Elder Stokes held the first campmeeting in Ocean Grove, N. J., thirty-six years
ago. Despite the building of hotel and cottage. it still retains its title of "campmeeting," and rightly, for with the coming of the June days part of the plateau on which it stands bec a tented field, where 20,000 or more dwell under canvas until the chill winds of autumn cause them o seek their inland homes.

Here is a city whose Mayor is a Bishop, whose councilmen are ministers and deacons, not one of whom receives a dollar for his services. It has no public debt, no ward heelers, no elections.

There was a time when the locks clicked in its gates at dusk on Saturday, and no one could pass in or out until Monday morning. People other than Methodists were tolerated—not welcomed. Every one was expected to be at "meetin". But when the one was expected to be at meetin. But when the gates were thrown open on the Sabbath as on week days, other bars were let down. There is no drinking in public, yet any one can have his glass of wine or beer at home with his family. At or a dance if a guest at one of the hotels.

Scotch-Irish and Huguenot-Americans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note that the American press persists in using the word Scotch Irish, a word which was never heard in

Ireland until it had been invented by Americans of another generation to distinguish between Irlah nen of different creeds. It is true that Scotch settlers were introduced into the north of Ireland. A few thousands of them were sent to a country which has had a population of 8,000,000. They were too few to effect a racial

change.

There has not been a greater percentage of Scotch blood in northern Ireland than of French not blood in our Eastern States. And there is no more reason for calling northern Irishme Scotch-Irish than for naming our Eastern people Huguenot-Americans.

Most Congested Ward of Believae Hospital. From Lesite's Weekly.

In the alcoholic ward the congestion is the greatest. The number of alcoholic patients is always greater in the winter than in the summer; not that there is more drunkenness in the frigid season, but beis more drunkenness in the Ingia season, but because the inebrate who is carried to Believue in the winter might in the summer sleep off his debauch on a park bench. There are twenty-nine beds in the alcoholic ward for men. Frequently there have been eighty patients at one time. In the female alcoholic ward there are fourteen beds, in the female alcoholic ward there are fourteen beds. and frequently the number of patients is thirty-five.

Requisite of Popular Religion.

Requisite of Pepular Religion.

From the Boston Heraid.

When Bishop Phillips Brooks sailed for Europe on his last trip abroad a friend jokingly remarked that while abroad he might discover some new religion to bring home with him.

"But be careful of it, Bishop Brooks." remarked a listening friend. "It may be difficult to get your new religion through the custom house."

"I guess not." replied the Bishop, laughingly, "for we may take it for granted that any new religion popular enough to import will have no duties attached to it."

A CATHOLIC PRIEST'S RETORT. THE DISCIPLINE OF CHILDREN. NO END OF RUSSIAN TARIFF WAR. American Duty on Sugar Prevents Any

Bettlement. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-Notwithstanding the optimistic reports coming from St. Petersburg concerning the negotiations between Ambassador Meyer and the Foreign Office looking toward a settlement of the tariff difficulties between the two Governments, officers here do not think the situation improved or the outlook for a settlement better than a few months ago. Mr. Meyer has instructions from the State Department to do all he can to get the Russian Government to remove the excessive duties on American machinery and other products, and ever since he has been in St. Petersburg he has been actively at work, An officer of the State Department said to-day that the situation was unchanged and that it did not look as if there could and that it did not look as it there could be a settlement. Russia, it appears, has not changed her attitude, still insisting that this Government remove the heavy duty on sugar, the levying of which brought a retaliatory measure from Russia which made the sale of American machinery and other products in Russia practically impossible.

and other products in Russia practically impossible.

If the sugar duty is lewered the Russian Government will reciprocate by lowering the duties on American products. The United States Government can do nothing toward removing the duty on Russian sugar. The courts have held that it is bounty aided and the decision of the Treasury Department must stand until Congress can act. There has been thus far no move toward bringing the matter before Congress.

BATTLESHIPS SAIL AWAY, led by the Maine, for Maine, to a Chorus of Harbor Salutes.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, consisting of the Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts, left anchorage in the North River at 10 o'clock vesterday morning and headed for the sea. The Maine, flagship of Rear Admiral Evans, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" as she swung into place at the head of the column, and spectators on tugs, excursion steamboats, pier heads and on cursion steamboats, pier neads and on small craft set up a cheer. The Missouri followed the Maine, playing "In the Good Old Summer Time." Rear Admiral Davis's flagship, the Alabama, caught the Celts in the multitude with "The Wearing of the Green." All down the river everything afloat that had a whistle let it scream to its limit, and craft that couldn't toot dipped that flags.

its limit, and craft that couldn't toot dipped their flags.

It was said that less than twenty blue-jackets failed to show up, and that most of them doubtless would report at the navy yard in Brooklyn and be sent to rejoin their ships.

The squadron is bound for Frenchman's Bay, Maine. The trip will take three days, two of which will be spent in evolutions and target practise. There will be no speed tests until the middle of the month. The squadron will return to anchorage here just before the arrival of the British squadron under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

WATER BOARD READY FOR WORK. Chooses Consulting Engineers-Will Move to New Offices To-day.

The Board of Water Supply, which has charge of the \$100,000,000 water supply improvement, held its last meeting in its day and made appointments completing the list of officers exempt from the civil service. It also installed J. Waldo Smith as chief engineer, so that it will have a full staff on its removal to the Barclay Building to-day.

Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia, who haded the Burr Hering Freeman commission.

headed the Burr-Hering-Freeman commis-sion which inspected the Hudson River watersheds for both the Low and McClellan administrations, was made one of the con-sulting engineers to the chief engineer. The other place was filled by the appoint-ment of Prof. Frederic P. Stevens, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Water Board of Massachusetts.

of Massachusetts.
As consulting engineer to the board
John R. Freeman was selected. These
other places were filled:
Division engineer, A. D. Finn; secretary,
H. G. Murray; auditor, Henry C. Buncke;
chief clerk, Joseph M. S. Millitte.

BOARDERS MUST HAVE SLEEP, So Landady Asks Court to Stop Hudson River Tunnel Work.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.-Mrs. Kat's Rutz, of Shippen street, West Hoboken, this afternoon asked the Court of Chancery to enjoin the building of the Hudson River Tunnel. Mrs. Rutz's house adjoins a lot on which the John Shields Construction Company is sinking a tunnel shaft, and the woman complains that the day and night blasting drives sleepers from her

house. She also alleges the soft coal used by the company spoils her furniture and ruins clothes hung out to dry.

Mrs. Rutz says that owing to the blasting, her boarders have threatened to leave in a body.

THE NAGASAKI BOYCOTT. Washington Officers Do Not Consider It

a Serious Matter. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-Charles B. Harris, he American Consul at Nagasaki, has reported to the State Department the beginning of a boycott on American products by the Chinese in Nagasaki. The Chinese there are cooperating with those in Shanghai, who instituted the boycott a few months

Government officers here are not inclined to view the spread of the hoycott to Nagasaki as a serious matter. Most of the trade there is naturally with the Japanese, and it is not thought that a refusal to buy American goods by the few Chinese at that point will materially affect the situation.

FUSS'AT SCHWAB'S NEW HOUSE. Architect Has Foreman of Stone Masons

Arrested for Assault. Morgan M. Renner of 137 West 121st street, the supervising architect in charge of the erection of C. M. Schwab's new resiof the erection of C. M. Schwab's new residence at Seventy-third street and Riverside Drive, says that James S. Hedden, a foreman for the contractor who is doing the stone work, assaulted him on the premises. According to the architect there was some trouble about the mason work, and Hedden seized Renner and held his arms, calling him a variety of names and spitting in his face.

Magistrate Breen held Hedden at the West Side court yesterday in \$300 for trial.

Aboard the White Star liner Teutonio. which sails to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool: R. L. Benson, Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Lewel, G. W. Fairchild, William P. Harvey, Mrs. Irene Harvey, Le Grand C. Criswood, Mrs. W. S. Stryker, the Rev. Lr. Charles H. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Maxwell and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Powell. Arrivals by the North German Lloyd steamship Bremen, from Bremen and

Southampton:

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Le B. Gardin, T. W. H.
Furneaux, Robert Fleming, John W. Irwin,
Frank C. Partridge, G. Barclay Rives, Cornellus D. Scully, J. C. Underwood and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilkens.

Aboard the Holland American liner
Potsdam, in from Rotterdam and Boulgne,

Walter Blackburne, Gustav Kohler, Eugene Lyon, William Frank McCombs, Dr. S. E. Montt, Frederick W. Scott, T. Nelson Strother and T. B. Turner.

and T. B. Turner.

Passengers by the Red Star liner Finland; from Antwerp and Dover:

Mrs. Townsend, wife of the American Minister to Belgium: Miss Belle Applegate, singer: George E. Barstow, Col. William Hester, J. Hunter Ewing, Edwin A. Fitch. Henry Van Kleeck, the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, James M. Willcox and Herbert F.